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black-figured vases. Each of these classes are sub-classified and the hypotheses concerning their origin, date, diffusion, etc. considered separately. The writer excels in his clear presentation of the subject and in his careful analysis; he would make a good lecturer to young students, although at times he seems burdened by the authority of others and again over dogmatic himself.

A. M.

R. DARESTE, B. HAUSSOULLIER, TH. REINACH. *Recueil des inscriptions juridiques grecques, texte, traduction, commentaire*; premier fascicule. Paris, 1891; E. Leroux.

Though the French have distinguished themselves by scholarly and critical treatment of large numbers of Greek inscriptions, and have discovered and published perhaps more than the Germans for the past fifteen years, yet they have left to the Germans the gathering of these into systematic collections to which every one must refer, and where the best critical text may be had. The subject of the present notice marks a departure from previous habits, but in a limited way only and in a limited field. The work is to consist of three parts, of which the first lies before us, and confines itself to the sphere of juridical inscriptions, and within this sphere to such as are most important and most instructive for the end in view. This end is not primarily that of the epigraphist. The epigraphist may and will benefit by its results; but the collection is prepared especially for the student of jurisprudence, who wishes to pursue his researches beyond the limits of Roman law in the domain of antiquity, and may otherwise be repelled by ignorance of Greek, or by the difficulties of the subject-matter, or of the dialects. The editors have rightly believed that the inscriptions themselves are well worthy of the attention of the jurisconsult, and that to be widely studied they only need to be made accessible. To attain this purpose they have given a carefully edited text, embodying the labors of previous editors and their own, and to this they have added a translation expressed in language at once precise and juristic, and together with this a commentary upon the most important facts of the inscriptions treated. The work is therefore eminently practical and eminently useful, and is to be heartily recommended to the student of law or of antiquities. It is not less valuable to the beginner in epigraphy. It shows him how inscriptions are to be treated; it elucidates dark places by a perspicuous translation; it explains by judicious notes, and above all it masses together under one head, for comparison and study, a large number of inscriptions which otherwise must be sought for through widely scattered publications. Some of those which have been selected for this *fascicule* are the most difficult of their kind, and have exercised the ingenuity of epigraphists from all direc-

tions. We may instance the Lygdamis inscription of Halikarnassos, that of Ephesos relating especially to mortgages, and the Gortynian Code, which is deferred to a later *fascicule* in anticipation of the long promised edition of Comparetti based upon a new reading of the original by Halbherr.

The Lygdamis inscription is placed at the forefront of the volume, and, as its interest is historical as well as epigraphical and legal, it may serve to indicate the methods of the editors. About the middle of the fifth century B. C. Halikarnassos was under the tyranny of Lygdamis supported by Persian influence, but his peace was disturbed by a party of patriots who were striving to liberate the city from its tyrant and join the Athenian confederacy. Upon the testimony of Suidas it is believed that the poet Panyasis and the historian Herodotos were engaged in these attempts, and our editors suggest that the tyrant was ultimately slain, as a late inscription speaks of a descendant of the "Tyrannicides" at Halikarnassos. At all events, during the troubles, the patriotic faction was banished, and its property was confiscated and either held by the state in part, or sold at a low sum to the friends of Lygdamis with a guarantee by the state.

Later an accommodation was effected. The banished party was allowed to return, and a general agreement of amnesty was entered into, ratified under oath and deposited in the temple of Apollo. The editors cite as a parallel the situation of events in France in 1814, when the *émigrés* were restored to their country. Their confiscated property which had not been sold was returned to them; but in cases of sale already effected indemnity was granted to the original owners. At Halikarnassos no indemnity is mentioned; but the returned exiles were permitted to bring suit for property in the hands of others, and were granted a certain preference. The suit must be brought within eighteen months after the passage of the law, and the preference consisted in permission to take their oaths that the estates had belonged to them. Under the common law this right of evidentiary oath belonged to the defendant; now it was granted to the plaintiff for eighteen months, but ceased at the close of that period, in order to confine the suits to that limit as far as possible. At its expiration, suit could still be brought, but the plaintiff lost his preference, and the right of oath returned to the defendant. In the final decision of the case the recollection of the Recorders (*Mnemonēs*) who had been in office was to be decisive. It appears that these Recorders were charged with the administration, or at least the collection, of the proceeds of the properties under the sequester of the state. When this was removed, the Recorders in office were ordered to discontinue the transfer of these estates to their successors at the expiration of their term, thereby withdrawing the power of the state over them. There is a difficulty here which we think the editors have not dwelt upon sufficiently. The decree declares that the Recorders shall not

make the transfer to the Recorders represented by Apollonides (§ 2), and later (§ 4) that estates shall belong to those who held them under Apollonides, if they have not sold them since. It is clear that Apollonides and his fellow Recorders have been elected, but have not yet been inducted into office, while the term of eighteen months expires with their term of office. Two alternatives present themselves: either they are appointed for eighteen months, an unusual period, or their appointment precedes entrance upon office by six months, as we now know from Aristot. *Resp. Ath.* was the case for certain officers at Athens. Furthermore, the last clause of § 4 must be construed as referring to the period subsequent to the expiration of the term of eighteen months, thus following the keynote struck at the beginning of the paragraph. Accordingly, the discrepancy between §§ 2 and 4, noticed by Roberts (*Introduction*, p. 341), and sought to be avoided by Comparetti in another way, does not really exist. It may be proper to add that our editors assume that Lygdamis is still in possession of the citadel at Halikarnassos, and that his expulsion or death occurs at some later period. The addition made by the editors to the text by way of supplying lacunae is an important one at lines 7-8 where τ]ῶ Οἰκὺίῳ νε[ωπ]οι[ῶ is read. This had already been proposed by Th. Reinach, *Revue des études grecques*, 1888, p. 27 *seq.*, and accepted by Meister, *Berl. Philolog. Wochenschrift*, 1888, p. 1469.

The varied contents of the remainder of the *fascicule* may be seen from the following summary:—No. 2, Keos, relating to funerals; No. 3, Gam-breion, on mourning; No. 4, Ephesos, on abolition of debts during the Mithridatic war; No. 5, likewise from Ephesos, relating to mortgages at the close of the war; No. 6, Mykonos, registration of dowers; No. 7, Tenos, registration of sales of real estate; No. 8, Attika, Lemnos, Amorgos, Syros, Naxos; a complete collection of mortgage inscriptions (ῥποι) amounting to 68; No. 9, Eretria, contract for draining a marsh; No. 10, Knidos, judgment rendered by Knidos in favor of Kalymna. Each of these inscriptions gives occasion for a considerable treatise upon the subjects contained in them. Especially valuable are those on dower and mortgages. No. 9 is of unusual interest just now when the American School is carrying on excavations at Eretria. The date of the inscription is attributed to the close of the fourth century or beginning of the third. Chairephanes, apparently not an Eretrian, enters into a contract with the Eretrians to drain a neighboring marsh called Ptechai, which rendered the district unwholesome then, as it is unwholesome now. The operations of Krates at Kopais in the time of Alexander (Strabo, ix. 2, 18) appear to have been its precedent, and certain similarities to the work of drainage of Kopais at the present time may be seen. At Eretria, as now at Kopais, open canals (ποταμοί) were to be constructed through the marsh and united at its lower

extremity. Here a reservoir was to be built, not greater than two stades square, with a gate leading out into a subterranean conduit as at Kopais. By means of this gate the water in spring could be gathered and used by the farmers in the vicinity for irrigating their lands. The conduit was to be furnished with shafts for air, and for entrance to the aqueduct below. Here a question of text occurs. The original editor of the inscription, Eustratiades (*Ephem. Arch.*, II. Series, 1869, p. 317) supplies the missing final letter of ΦΡΕΑΤΙΑ, as Ν; the present editors as Ξ, referring to Polybios (x. 28, 2), who is speaking of the distant regions of Parthia. The plural is right, if the *hyponomos* was of any considerable length. Such *hyponymoi* were habitually constructed with these shafts in Greece. The prehistoric tunnels from Kopais had them, as did that of Polykrates at Samos, and those in the vicinity of Athens, not to speak of others. We do not know whether this work was ever completed at Eretria or not; but among the names of the citizens of the town who took the oath to the contract for Eretria, it is interesting to find some that occur in inscriptions discovered among the graves at Eretria by the American School last winter.

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ERNEST BABELON. *Les Rois de Syrie, d'Arménie et de la Commagène*. 8vo, pp. CCXXII-268; 30 heliotype plates. Paris, 1890; Rollin and Feuardent.

This is the second volume of the catalogue of coins of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the first of its Greek coins. Vol. I was published in 1887 by M. H. Lavoix and treated of Mohammedan coins. This volume is a treatise both historical and numismatic. The largest part is naturally given to the dynasty of the Seleukidae which played so important a role through the entire East and whose coins served as types to all the princes of Further and Central Asia—Parthians, Bactrians, Indo-Parthians and Indo-Scythians. Apollo on the omphalos, the symbolic anchor, the Victory, Tyche or Fortune, are types which are found as far as the centre of India. The volume is divided into two main sections, the Catalogue proper and the Introduction: the latter will create most interest, since it is addressed as well to the historian, the archæologist and the chronologist, as to the numismatist; and the information here given is the fruit of vast and accurate research. But little will remain to be told of the Seleukidae unless there be new discoveries. For some time M. Babelon has been making himself a specialist in this field. Some of the interesting topics treated with especial care are: the coins of Seleukos I when only Satrap of Babylon; the horned types; the origin of the omphalos; the era of the Seleukidae; the elaborate series of Antiochos IV Epiphanes, including the